PALACES, CHURCHES AND HOUSES ARE GOING.

New Structures Taking the Place of the Old -Even the Campanile Not Likely to He Restored for Many Years, If Ever-The Process and Progress of Destruction.

ROME. March 1.-Many long years will pass before the historical bells that sang the glories and mourned the sorrows of the Republic of Venice will be heard again echoing over the lagoons ablaze with the red glow of the setting sun. The fallen Campanile of St. Mark will take at least a quarter a century to rebuild.

Meanwhile the great piazza, the heart of Venice, remains desolate without the tower that constituted its characteristic feature Not that the Campanile's absence is felt by the new crowds of sightseers who visit Venice to-day, judging by the photographs specially taken to meet the demand of the hurried tourists and from which every trace of the tower as well as the few stones left standing at its base has been carefully obliterated.

"But this is not the Square of St. Mark as I have always seen it," some lover and old visitor of Venice may object.

"No, it is not, sir," answers the photographer. "It represents the square as it is. We sell no others."

The intending purchaser turns around, and looking at the square sees the site where the old Campanile once stood and where the new one is to rise. The spot is surrounded by high scaffolding, and he may even hear the sound of the builders at work. Besides, his guide will hasten to assure him that the Government is determined to rebuild the tower, and so the tourist, ignoring or forgetting how things are done in Italy and how many towers, churches and historic buildings destroyed by fire, floods, earthquakes or the hand of man are waiting to be rebuilt, puts off buying the photograph until his ext visit to the Queen of the Adriatic when, he is convinced, the Square of St. Mark will again have its tower.

The loss of the Campanile is not irreparable; time demolished it, but man will rebuild it, Italians say with conviction; and there is nothing to do but to wait and hope that they are right. But the very men who appear determined to repair the injuries of time, are, unconsciously perhaps, causing a great deal of damage to Venice, as they are bent on improving by means of new buildings a city that is regarded throughout the entire world as unique and perfect.

There is a project about a bridge that is to join the lagoons with the mainland so as to enable carriages to drive to Venice, and there are plans for new tenement houses and hotels. A brand new pescheria or fish market has been built close to the Ponte di Rialto, and a huge palace-it is called a palace because all the houses on the Grand Canal are palaces, but this latest addition resembles more a barrack than a palatial residence-now rises close to the Chiesah della Salute and hides its view from several points on the canal.

On Easter Day, 1172, the Doge Vitale Michiel II was murdered and the assassins after committing the crime found refuge in the houses and narrow alleys on the Riva degli Schiavoni, close to the prisons Some time passed before they could be found and arrested, and the Government of the republic, suspecting that the houses that harbored them belonged to accomplices, ordered their demolition and decreed old are purposely dark in color, and modthat in future only wooden houses could be ern architects strive to reproduce ancient built on the spot and that the new buildings | architecture and to imitate marble by means should not exceed a certain height crime is now forgotten, but the houses

bulk in the place of those demolished in 1172 are still mostly of wood and so low and modest that the great mass of the ducal palace and prisons towers monumentally above them unmarred by comparisons and unoffended by nearby architectural contrasts.

But a project has been presented and favorably received by the municipality to build a hotel larger than the neighboring Danieli and reproducing the architecture of the ducal palace in place of the old wooden houses of the twelfth century. Still another hotel, large and several stories high, as the "industria del forastiero," or foreigners' trade, is highly remunerative n Venice, is to be built instead of the beautiful cloister of San Gregorio, which evidently is doomed to disappear.



All these new buildings and hotels are built very quietly, almost on the sly. One stone is placed on the other until a wall is raised; then the ancient or historic house behind it is removed; the wall rises higher and higher until some day the new takes the place of the old. A protest in one of the newspapers, a letter to the Fine Arts Department, perhaps a few words of regret by a member of Parliament, and there the matter ends. The cloister or the low wooden house of

1172 is not rebuilt, as they say the Campanile will be, because the old does not take the place of the new. Italy is progressive and daily improving, and the disappearance of an old stone makes her look still more modern.

Besides it is a well known fact that antiquities are for the foreigners), and there are so many of them, especially in Venice, that the removal of a few will not be felt, the more so as the new buildings that supplant the The of stucco, thus giving the buildings a deceptive appearance of age

THE RIAUTO BRIDGE WHERE THE NEW FISH MARKETHAS BEEN BUILT.

But the genuine specimens of the ancient | which illustrated the earliest style of Vene- painted beams and pavements have enwere to be seen in many side streets and and their doors, windows, ironwork.

Another type of houses, those with jutting | unless these too are to disappear

to accept employment as private coachman when friends of his family interfered, begging him to consider their feelings and

is pecuniary troubles. It has happened several times and will probably happen again that New York costesses have extertained in their drawing cooms counts whom they afterward saw illing menial positions. The mistake the American woman makes usually in such case is to dub the count an impostor and el mortification that he ever was permitted to enter her drawing room.

As a matter of fact the man may not be an impostor at all. Few of the several private families are impostors.

From the American standpoint, which, professing to dignify labor, does not always hold a very exalted opinion of the laborer, none but a faker would stoop to such mental service. The foreign count realizes that he is fitted neither by training nor by edu-cation for any kind of commercial work for a laborer's job, whereas his knowledge of the service incidental to a first class dining room is of the highest, and he concludes that it is wise to secure employ ment of this character, knowing that if he sticks to his work for eight or ten years he is likely to carry home money enough to settle down in comfort, resuming his title

"At the last Vanderbilt wedding it created butler in a private house and was intro-duced as a kinsman of the bridegroom, who, it seems, was not sufficient of a snob

of course an American can't under stand how men and women of gentle birth can condescend to menial service. I can,

Not a sign of recognition, though, did the waiter give. As I was leaving the table I asked for a match in Danish. He understood me at once. Then I asked
"'Are not you So and So?' Yes,' he answered. "Now he comes frequently to my office for a chat We call each other by our first names, and I find him as congenial a

use-he won't visit me socially at my "The count, for he is a count of excellent lineage, tells me that in a few years he hopes to go home, buy a small estate he has in mind and settle down."

In Russia many of the most noted counts have been ennobled by the Emperor for distinguished services. Of this class is Count de Witte, who received his title in recognition of his services at the Portsmouth peace conference. With few exceptions counts of the other class can trace their appearance. their ancestry back to mediæval times

A New York woman introduced to a count can only learn by questioning or by deduction, supposing the count shows no credentials, to which class of count he belongs, and it is a rash hostess indeed who provides appears a foreign count who nowadays sponsors a foreign count

The somewhat meagre aggregations of hereditary counts of high lineage in Italy is enormously swelled by the number of papal counts created by the Pope and now including several Americans. This class of created counts has no entrée to the courts of other countries because of the

and the temple of Santa Fosca, dating back to the ninth century, but all are in ruins. their walls cracked, their arches broken and their frescoes covered under white-

appearance of these monuments.

fees charged to visit the Palace of the

Doges, the only money that is ever applied

toward the restoration and reparation of

to save the island from ruin. Some day

in the near future a wall will slowly rise

around the island until every vestige of

church and palace is hidden; then when the

wall is roofed over a sign will be put up

with "Hotel Torcello" written in large letters; windows, balconies and doors will

be opened and gradually the island will

fine estates and socially have an honorable position among the nobility, the few really aristocratic members of the class being divided, roughly speaking, between Austria

and Germany, where they are known as feudal or honorary to distinguish them

from officiary barons or barons in office

created by the Emperor. Socially some of these created barons would not rank

with the best untitled society of England

SUPPLIES FOR CASTAWAYS.

Efforts to Succor Shipwrecked Sailers in

Southern Seas.

Twelve sailors of the steamer Dundonald

which was wrecked on one of the Auckland

Islands a year ago, arrived at Portland,

sufferings for eight months while they

were living on a scanty supply of fish, rooms

and the sea fowl they killed with sticks.

They hunted for the depots of supplies

that the New Zealand Government had left

There is little doubt that the supplies

were there, but unfortunately the sailors

did not have the map issued by New Zealand,

on which the position of the depots is in

The latest series of maps and instructions

that has reached New York was printed

The main island in the Auckland group

is about thirty miles long and twenty miles

wide in its broadest part, and it is not very

easy to find the depots without the direc-

tions. The survivors of the wrecked steamer

say they could find no boat, but the New

Zealand Government asserts that three

lifeboats are kept there, two at the north

and one at the south end of the group, and

It also shows the position of the three

supply stations on the main island, and the

printed directions mention clothing, biscuit

and other food, medicine, tools, &c., among

The French sent the war vessel Eure

St. Paul and Kerguelen on the southern

edge of the Indian Ocean to establish pro-

wrecked mariners. Both the French and the New Zealand Governments distribute

instructions how to find these stations, with

lists of what they contain, including at each depot about a ton of preserved beef and biscuit, warm underclothing, cooking pots, matches, all packed in iron hooped barrels,

coated with tar and sand and covered with

All these islands are on the extreme south-

the map shows their position.

on one of the islands for the relief of cast-

aways, but could not find them.

to find them.

last year.

the supplies.

tarpaulin

or the best society in America

become a hotel.

national monuments, cannot be employed

A WOMAN THOUGH A QUELL one story and a shop on the ground floor, houses similar to the one that Shylook is supposed to have inhabited, is also becom-ALEXANDRA OF ENGLAND FEMing very rare. There are still a few left, at Santa Giustina, St. Ste and San Filippo e Giacomo, but hidden by new constructions Still Delights in Dress, Even if She Has Many Grandchildren—Has Magnificent and oft repeated repairs and alterations, and scarcely to be recognized. A short distance from Venice is the Island of Torcello, one of the sights tourists are

roofs supported on barbleans, having only

expected to see. Once it was a flourishing city rich in villas and churches; to-day it is only a ruin. There is still the Public Palace, the Church of Santa Maria, built in 1008,

that Queen Alexandra makes to her immediate household as well as to her subjects is the appeal of perfect womanhness. She has all the feminine weaknesses which are said to be fast disappearing in her sex-a desire to keep young, a love of dress and jewels, a vanity which prompts her to read all that is written about her in England at any rate, a tender heart and boundless sympathy.

ININE IN HER CHARM.

Jewels and Likes to Wear Them The

Princess of Wales of Another Type

London, March 5 .- The greatest appeal

An American who was summoned to a private audience at the palace the other day said that the thing which most impressed him about the Queen was her air of motherliness, a sort of gentle protecting manner with also a tacit appeal to chivalry in it.

There is no more devoted mother in ail the country than Queen Alexandra has been, no more tender daughter than she was to Queen Victoria, and no more loyal and (so rumor has it) long suffering wife Besides these characteristics her desira is to bestow an almost universal charity, which has to be modified by those who take charge of the money she wishes to distribute.

The love of what is beautiful in art makes the Queen choose her gowns and those of her only unmarried daughter with more than the usual woman's interest in dresses as dresses. To the first lady in the land soft fabrics, dainty laces and rich furs all possess an artistic value aside from the charm as adornments.

Queen Alexandra sometimes spends half a morning choosing a combination of colors for a reception gown and the jewels which shall help to set it off. All of which seems rather strange when one stops to consider the extreme simplicity of her life and dress in her girlhood days in Denmark.

in her girlhood days in Denmark.

At the courts the Queen is ablaze with precious stones, and at the first of these functions this season, when mourning was necessary, her black lace gown was relieved by the rope of pearls she always wears on state occasions. This magnificent necklace is part of the Hanoverian crown heirlooms, and consists of five ropes of pearls varying in size from those as large as hazelnuts to those as small as peas. The ropes are of different lengths; the longest ropes are of different lengths; the longest, falling below the waist, is finished by two tassels of matchless stones which extend almost to the bottom of the gown.

Underneath this necklace the further concealed the sombreness of wash. When the tide is high the whole corsage by alternate rows of pearl and diamond ornaments. On her head she wore the beautiful all round crown of pearls island is under water. Nothing has been done to avert the entire collapse and disand diamonds which she prefers of all her crowns. Naturally, with her fair hair and delicately tinted face amid this collection Funds are lacking, and as Torcello is under the jurisdiction of the municipality of Burano, the proceeds of the entrance

delicately tinted face and this collection of jewels, she was a vision of beauty.

These exquisite pearls, as has been said, do not really belong to Queen Alexandra, nor does the crown she wore. They were inherited from Queen Victoria, who settled them upon the royal estate, so they are the Queen's only during the lifetime of her husband, and after that they will go to the next Queen Consort.
One crown, however, Queen Victoria

next Queen Consort.

One crown, however, Queen Victoria left personally to Alexandra. This is a diamond tiara which rises to a point in the front and, projecting at the side, is somewhat fan shaped in design.

Diamonds and pearls are the Queen's favorite jewels, and her most prized brooch is one that was given her by the late Lady Cadogan. It is formed of a single pearl of great size and wonderful lustre which was found in an oyster taken from the oyster beds at Clifden in Ireland.

Besides all her dog collars, ropes, rings and earrings of precious stones the Queen possesses many jewelled orders which serve to enhance the beauty of her gowns when worn on state occasions, since she The tower of St. Mark is to be rebuilt, we are told, and perhaps it will be, but the old churches, palaces, cloisters and houses that have made place for new buildings are lost forever, and in the near future one will have to be satisfied to see Venice in the when worn on state occasions, since sh paintings of Bellini and Carpaccio; that is,

always is caref will harmonize with the color of her dress will harmonize with the color of her dress. There is the deep blue of the ribbon of the Garter fastened with diamonds. The Garter itself is worn high up on the left arm with its motto in jewelled lettering.

Then there is the Portuguese order of Santa Isabel, which is a rose and white ribbon with the diamond buckle, and there

are many others with varying colors and lewels and representing many countries. No woman in the world has her vanity more assiduously administered to than England's Queen. The papers vie with one

snother in serving her with accounts of her beauty, her taste, her grace, &c., which must pall a little sometimes even on the recipient of these rhapsodies. But she never disappoints those who dmire her charms, for at each public

function she always appears in a gown which is a marvel of skill and beauty, and always she preserves a girlish figure, blond hair and a youthful face though her children are reaching middle age and her grandchildren are multiplying fast.
England's next Queen, the Princess of
Wales, is a direct and absolute contrast
to Alexandra. Already her face shows
lines of care and anxiety, lines which come

to many women with the burdens of child bearing and child rearing, but while her expression lacks the gentle, placid sweet-ness of the Queen's, hers is nevertheless a Me., the other day with a story of their

ness of the Queen's, ners is nevertheless a pleasing, strong, intelligent face.

She cares very little for beautiful jewels and generally wears none at all, except at state affairs. Her gowns are always simple and her coffure severe. She feels very strongly that women in high places should be an example to the rest of womankind and that extravagance in dress is bad taste and a bad precedent to follow.

It was once mentioned to the Princess

that the extreme severity of the gown she wore at some charity gathering had been no-ticed, and her answer was that she considered it inappropriate to go very splendidly dressed to a fete given in the cause of charity.

Like the Queen the Princess of Wales

dicated, and printed directions telling how gives largely, subscribing in fact to all the charitable organizations which make demands upon her. She is said to take a great interest in the woman suffrage The Government prints every year revised maps and directions concerning the depots of provisions and clothing which movement and is a frequent visitor and an earnest listener at the houses of Parliait keeps on seven groups of islands be tween New Zealand and the Antarctic circle.

In fact, if the Queen represents all that is delicate and lovable in the type of woman of years ago, the Princess stands for all that is alert, thoroughly in earnest and deep thinking in the twentieth century woman. Yet English wiseacres shake their heads and say, "She will never have the place in the hearts of her people which her Majesty has maintained since she first came to England as a bride,"

Served as Knobs for Hatpins.

One of the innumerable things that the manufacturers of turned wood goods make is

ago there was received at the New York office of a turned goods manufacturing concern an order for a couple of cases. concern an order' for a couple of cases, some thousands in number, of darming eggs to be supplied without handles and of a size somewhat smaller than the standard and then for some reason this special be of eggs was left on the manufacturer's hands. But they were not wasted

La the course of time there came in a halpin manufacturer who wanted to leave an order for a few thousand hatchin knobs.

order for a few thousand hatpin knobs. to be made in specified shape and dimensions. Besides making regularly a greak variety of things the turned goods makers also turn wood in any shape that may

little lot of undersized handleless darming eggs, which proved to be exactly what hatpin man wanted and he took the And so finally they came to be made up. as darning eggs, with fancy handles, as the knobs of hatpins.

OF PRINCES, DUKES, COUNTS the third generation of the imperial family distinct from that of earl was when Ed-

PERPLEXITIES FOR AMERICANS WHO ENTERTAIN TITLES.

Princes of One Country May Be Lower in Rank Than Counts in Another Barons Not Necessarily Impostors Because They Are Walters-Tests of Noble Rank.

The average American hostess has a good deal to learn about the comparative value of foreign titles. Until lately she cared little about the matter. Now she cares a

good deal. In recent times the number of titled visitors arriving at this port has increased tremendously and it continues to increase. As a result the perplexities as well as the pleasures of hostesses endowed with plenty of money, fine houses and hospitable intentions but with only elementary knowledge of the European nobility have increased also.

To determine the value of this or that title borne by a foreigner is not always easy. In the case of most visiting princes and princesses the task is comparatively simple. In the case of dukes even it may not be extremely difficult to get a pretty good idea of their social and financial status. But when it comes to deciding the rank of lords and counts and barons and some others. who is equal to the task? Certainly not the average New York hostess. Still there are a few general rules knowledge of which would prevent mortification and incidentally save a good many dollars to one and

another American's pocket. So far America has not often been called on to entertain princes. Indications are that the visits of princes will be far more frequent in the future-of lower grade princes, that is, not princes of imperial rank. Between the two grades there is a wide gulf, its width depending on the

nationality of the prince. Now, to some Americans a prince is a prince, and the type of prince they have in mind when the word is mentioned is an English prince. Almost the least informed understands that in England the title of prince is never conferred on any one outside the royal family. This narrows the num-

ber of English princes to very few. In England there are no created princes, no princes on whom the name was conferred as a dignity, such as are common enough among the nobility of the Continent. Hence the arrival in New York of a prince from Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy or Russia may mean something quite different from the arrival of an English prince, who always and without question is a member of the royal family.

In Russia, for instance, there are numerous princes quite distinct from the princes of the court nobility, whose title is one of aignity, only conferred by the Emperor for distinguished services in civil or military life or in the cause of science. This type of prince may possess lands and fortune or he may be almost poor. He may have the most illustrious ancestors or have sprung from a more or less obscure branch of a noble family, and in no case is he close to the family of the reigning

sovereign Neither does he take rank with the second and highest type of Russian princes of the imperial blood, who in turn rank con-

Peter the Great the sons and daughters of a reigning Russian monarch have borne the title of grand duke or grand duchess, which corresponds to the English prince and princess.

Of course in one sense of the word the highest dignitaries of any monarchy are princes of the realm, just as the highest dignitaries of the church are princes of the church, but using the word in the ordinary sense the arrival in New York of a Russian prince would not necessarily mean that New Yorkers must stand at attention or that society need lie awake nights planning fêtes and banquets equal in splendor to those of an imperial court. In some cases, in fact, a Russian prince may not be entitled to nearly so many honors as a count, and even princes of the imperial family do not often rank so high as for instance does Prince Henry of Germany, a recent visitor

to this country.

In Austria-Hungary much the same conditions exist. Ever since the fifteenth century the title archauke or archduchess has been given to the sons and daughters of a reigning monarch. In that country dukes rank next below archdukes, and third in rank are the princes, who thus mani-festly are not identified very closely with the reigning family.

In Germany there are two classes of princes, those of the imperial blood, repre-

senting the sons of the Emperor, and the others called "Fürst" sometimes, who rank below a duke and represent various degrees of honor, according to their birth and the services they have rendered to the

In Italy, Belgium and Holland in a certain order of nobility there are created princes who rank far below dukes. On the other hand should a Spanish infante or a Portuguese prince come sailing into this harbor it would be perfectly safe to identify him at once with the reigning family of either country, neither of which, it is said, has ever conferred on a subject outside the royal family the title of prince, the one exception being Godoy, Prince of the Peace.

In Denmark next to the reigning mon-arch one of the highest titles in the land is excellency, which may mean a Cabinet Minister, a prince, a count even, upon whom has been bestowed the Order the Elephant, which indicates the acme of honor that can be paid to any member the nobility. In Denmark there are no created princes.

When Napoleon reestablished titles in France princes of the blood royal held first place. He also created a few stranger princes, some of whose descendants are still included among the French nobility. To quote from a book of the peerage: "Some of the eldest sons of kings are called duke as the Duke of Brabant in Belgium, the Duke of Sparta in Greece, but when they are usually described as princes with the affix of 'imperial,' crown,' 'royal' or 'hereditary.'" In other words, when in doubt as to the rank of a visiting prince it may be well to find out whether there is

an affix to his title and what that affix is. It is not, however, in connection with rinces that the New York hostess is likely to have her most puzzled moments. There are the dukes, the wearers of the strawberry leaves often so devoutly admired-not to say coveted-by fair Americans, and other dukes who have no strawberry leaves to wear; and here again, how is one to

differentiate between them? So far as Russia is concerned the question easily settled. There are no dukes in ussia. The title does not exist in that Russia.

country England has had dukes ever since the creation of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and Ludovic Stuart, Duke of Richm following the reign of Queen Elizabeth,

ward III. in Parliament created his eldest son, then Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and erected the duchy of the same

In England to-day next to the princes of, the royal blood, some of whom possess a dukedom and hold also the title of duke, and the four archbishops of England and Ireland, rank the dukes not of the royal blood. In each family, however, there cannot be more than two dukes, father and eldest son, the first styled his grace the duke, the son simply duke. inger sons, if there are any, are styled ord So and So.

A duke's coronet has eight gold leaves called strawberry leaves, and although in earlier times the title, rank and dignity of a duke was associated with far more authority and local possessions than to-day, at the same time an English duke, whenever he comes to America and puts his knees under the mahogany of untitled individuals is deserving, so far as rank goes, of a top-notch brand of hospitality. There is little room here for any hostess to make a mis-

It is not such plain sailing though when Continental dukes are in question. To dip into history, the French duc, the Spanish duque, the Italian duca and the Venetian oge, are all from the Latin dux, a title longing originally to a military The title came into use when Constantine separated the civil and military commands the provinces, and was applied to the miltary governor of a province. It was

then inferior to that of comes or count.

Afterward the Goths, the Franks and other northern tribes who invaded the Roman territories adopted the titles of duke and count, if they had not already borrowed them. After the beginning of the kingdom of Naples, one authority de-clares, was created the first duke not of royal blood, and since then a great num-ber of the same kind have been created. In foreign countries, in short, the title f duke suggests a fluctuating order of

rank, sometimes signifying an almost absolute supremacy in certain directions, again appearing to be little more than honorary. In Germany, as already told, there is a class of princes ranking below the dukes, and the German dukedom has passed through phases similar to those which taken place in France, where prior to the French Revolution dukes were created by letters patent of the King and were of three kinds: Those of first rank, called dukes or peers, who were entitled to a seat in Parliament; a second class, invested with less dignity, but whose titles descended to the male children; a third class, dukes only by brevet, whose title ceased with themselves.

An unofficial authority says that to-day a German duke ranks somewhat higher than the dukes of Austria-Hungary, who rank considerably below the archdukes, and denote oftener officiary than feudal dignitaries. But in Austria, as in Germany Italy, Spain and other countries, there are dukes and dukes, differing one from anin glory; all, however-and this is a point for the American hostess-living and moving and having their being in The advent of a Continental duke. therefore, like that of an English duke, may usually be taken as a signal for the appearance of the best china and the oldest bottle of wine.

With counts the line is not nearly so easy to draw. There is one hostess in New York who declares that there is no human being in this part of the world who is able to give intelligent directions as to who's who in countdom and that it is practically impossible for a New York woman to know whether she ought to receive a count with the glad hand or a turned back.

Perhaps she is right. In France, for example, to quote an authority, ever since Revolution the title count has been purely honorary and has been used with a license which has almost deprived it even of that quality. In other parts of the Continent, on the other hand, there are counts who take precedence of dukes and who are siderably lower than English princes, during which the ducal order was extinct. who take precedence of dukes and who are for the reason that they represent perhaps. The first creation of the title of duke very close to the royal family. This is

particularly the case in Germany, Austria

The early German tribes contributed much to the establishment of this class of nobles by the institution of a kind of inferior judges, called graien. This was before the existence of the Latin comes or count, This was before and to-day the German title Graf corresponds to that of count in some other countries and to that of earl in England, where the wife of an earl is called countess. There are two classes of nobles bearing the title Graf in Germany, those representing the old stock, who still belong to the higher nobility, and those who form the highest class of the lower nobility—the first class small, the second numerous

The mere name count gives no standing There may be ten sons in a count's family and they are all counts, and yet none may have any duties at all in connection with the civic or national life of his country. The father of these ten sons may have one of the very oldest patents of nobility, he may be a lineal descendant of a Fürst, and in this case his sons as well as himself by virtue of their blue blood will have an enviable place among the nobility.

There are liens counts the owners of feudal estates, whose younger sons will never benefit a penny thereby, the prop-erty going to the eldest son or his heirs. There are counts also who own fine estates which after their death may be divided among their heirs. There are German counts of blue blood who are impoverished. others of less noted ancestry who are almost

In Austria-Hungary the conditions are practically the same. There are counts officiary and counts feudal. There are very few feudal estates, however, now in Hun

in that country a court count must be a descendant of a count who has distinguished himself in the service of his country and a ineal descendant on both sides of the family for several generations of men and women who have not intermarried with persons of lower rank. An illustration is Count Szé chényi, lately in America, who ranks high at court because, among other qualifications, he meets these conditions, which in turn made him eligible for the collateral of Chamberlain, conferred on him by the Emperor, and which places him pretty near the top of the Austrian nobility

But the Count's American wife will, in the estimation of the Austrian nobility, occupy no higher place than would have Vanderbilt before her marriage, and any sons born to the Count will not be eligible to the post of Chamberlain at the Austrian court, although of course they will be entitled to the title of count. It will take six or seven generations of straight Austrian lineage before one of Count Széchényi's male descendants will Count Széchényi's male be entitled to rank as high at court as he now ranks.

In Denmark whether the son of a feudal count succeeds to his father's estate or not depends altogether on the wording of his patent of nobility. If, for instance, he marries an untitled woman he may forfeit his right to it. In other instances the estate revert at the holder's death to his next oldest brother, not to his son. Thus sons of a feudal count of high lineage often at the father's death find themselves impover-

For the last fifty years the King of Den-

mark has refused to ennoble, an exception being the case of Jerichan-Baumann, a woman of high position, a noted artist, whose ancestors had served their country whose ancestors had served their country with distinction and who was sought in marriage by a feudal count who would forfeit his estate were he to marry a com-moner. In Denmark the title of count gives no rank at court unless the title goes with high birth or distinguished services A titled native of Denmark now living in New York admits the presence in this city of many impecunious foreign counts, here in march of a living, who are of good social position in their own country. Not long ago, he said, an Austrian count of high

social position and no fortune arrived with

letters of introduction which opened to him

he of the best houses.

He spent what cash he had and was about | title. When Count Ward, for example, who is an American, sent in his card to England's Chamberlain it came back with the request, "Write your name Mr. Ward." England does not recognize the papal conferred title of count." the feelings of his relatives. They sent him money and persuaded him to go home, where luckily he soon contracted a mar-The Continental barons, most of whom rank next below the ordinary run of counts, are occasionally men of splendid lineage. In Austria and Germany and Denmark there are feudal barons who have inherited riage with a woman of means and so ended

dozen foreign counts now employed as waiters in New York restaurants or butlers

and his old position in society. Said the

There are hundreds of counts in Europe o have no means of livelihood. them choose to come over here ey are not known, to drop their title and begin to save

lot of amusement that among the invited guests was a man who was serving as a ignore his relationship with the butler employed as waiters in restaurants
"No, of course an American can't

though.
"One day when I was dining at a restaurant I was almost sure I recognized in my waiter a boyhood chum with was once on terms of closest intimacy

house, rather, because my wife, who is a American, has the prejudices of her kind.

almost

unless he shows credentials

castaways to maintain life on these bleak rocks while awaiting some passing ship, whose coming may be long deferred.

The survivors of the Dundonald were unfortunate, and it is to be hoped, that future. castaways will be better able to profit these humane efforts in their behalf.

came to England as a bride. NOVEL USE FOR WOODEN EGGS. Made to Darn Stockings On, They Finally

the darning egg, for use as an aid in darning stockings. There eggs are commonly provided each with a handle of the same kind of wood, which screws into one end. A while last vear to the islands of Amsterdam, vision and clothing stations for ship-wrecked mariners. Both the French and

ern edge of commercial navigation. Supply depots are now maintained on them because required to order.
And then the salesman recalled that they are uninhabited and it is difficult for